

The Evening Herald.

Published by

THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
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Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail or carrier.....5c
One week by carrier.....15c
One year by mail or carrier in advance.....\$5.00**Telephones:**Business Office 921
Editorial Rooms 167**THE NATIONAL GUARD.****W**ORD comes from Arizona that state may "strike" if the national guard is called on for further strike duty at Clifton, Morenci or elsewhere in the district at present disturbed. The reason given is that the men have received no pay for strike duty previously done.

This brings to mind with more force than ever the need for a reform—rather, a revolution—in the management and administration of the national guard.

It seems to us that it is improper to ask any young man who wants to serve his country if he is willing to act as a policeman. The st. Louis street car strike fifteen years ago calls up memories of critical situations which were handled without the military. The citizen can preserve order, when called upon to do it, and so why call on the militiamen? Calling in the citizens under the name "national guard" is hardly different from calling in the same common people without such a title.

From personal knowledge, the greatest single factor in preventing the national guard from being what the federal authorities would like to have it is that it is under state domination, liable to be called upon for strike duty. At least, this is true in this western country, where the percentage of available young men who are unconnected with organized labor, a surety of the national guard, is a small one indeed.

If the national guard were lifted from state jurisdiction we venture that every company in New Mexico would have a waiting list within six months. Men are willing to give their time, to give their energies, and to risk their lives, if need be, in defense of their country, but there are few who will risk being forced to break their oaths or be forced into conflict with their fellow citizens.

Make the national guard a national body, with pay, if that is feasible; without it, if not, give it a clothing allowance with which to pay for the articles of quartermasters and ordnance stores issued to it, and provide it with the armories it already has, and it will not take long to make it one hundred per cent efficient in every state.

Without wishing to criticize the New Mexico guardians in any way, we venture that such changed conditions will result for the better in this state.

The point is, make the guard amenable to a strong national authority, remove all risk of strike duty, give it equipment. Then watch it justify itself to the very fullest. It will.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**A**S HAS been expected, the message delivered today by President Wilson to congress deals largely with the themes of preparedness and finance, with a few minor issues raised by the developments due to the war.

There is, however, another theme touched upon that is well worthy of comment. This is the Mexican situation, together with its bearing on the relations of this country with the Latin American republics in general.

After mention of the European war, the president stated that the United States has remained neutral because it had no interest in the cause of the war and because it was the duty of the nations of the western hemisphere to prevent collective economic war.

The president pointed to the attitude of the United States toward Mexico as proving that this country abhors the practice of the neighboring countries in Central and South America. There was a time, he said, when schools are women, and it is when the United States turned upon the 200 schools of art are in charge itself as a sort of guardian of the rights of women. Women have almost no control over the 22 private institutions of the directory.

The president added, "It was always difficult to maintain such a role with

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thought out. Indirectly it practically promises, if carried out, that neither this country nor any other American republic will be subject to any aggression from the rest of the world. Peace for generations will be assured if the president's plan can be brought to full fruition and already he has forced the United States, almost against its will, to take the first step toward that goal.

A solidarity of American republics means peace for the western hemisphere; further, it means unimpeded development for those republics. This one phase of the president's message overshadows even the preparedness program.

The same war which has forced upon American consideration, if not upon American adoption, a program of military development, brought to the attention of this country its need for a real merchant marine. The president recommends some measure whereby the country can be provided with ships to carry its freight regardless of Europe's tempests.

A rural credit law has come to be recognized as the greatest possible step for the development of this country's agricultural resources. Such a law is recommended by the president.

Advanced measures recommended are federal aid for industrial and vocational education and provision for a commission to inquire into the transportation problem. The first is bound to be of marked benefit to the country through its influence in training boys and girls to be workers, producers, useful, valuable citizens. The second shows a disposition on the part of the executive that augurs well for the government.

It is a fact that prosperous railroads have more to do with national prosperity than anything except crops. The railroads have been hampered enough and the presidential recommendation indicates that the president would like to see an end to this and some steps in the other direction.

Laws for the punishment of naturalized citizens, or of aliens in America, who fling upon the country's rights, placing their native land above those in their allegiance, have become a necessity and are recognized by the president as such.

Taxation measures receive considerable space in the message. The president, like a good business man, is averse to floating an unnecessary load. He suggests a tax upon gasoline, incomes, automobiles, internal explosion engines and other articles more in use by the wealthy than the middle class.

Much has been done since the beginning of the European war to place the Dutch army in a position to cope with modern conditions of fighting. Under the circumstances the government demands it nowish to publish even approximate figures as to what has been done. It may be taken as a fact that the Netherlands are moving forward as it affects the workers in the government factories.

For many years some of the Dutch newspapers have been calling attention to the necessity of establishing efficient arsenals and ammunition factories under Dutch control to provide sufficient war material for the Dutch army under all conditions instead of leaving the military forces of the country as hitherto dependent on foreign contractors. Possibly, as a result of this agitation the state since January, 1913, has possessed an arms and ammunition factory on the Heemstede at Amsterdam and an arsenal at Delft. These state institutions have been recently extended to include the construction of certain parts of flying machines and sea mines, but the entire output is based on the requirements of the small Dutch army on a peace footing.

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The army possesses a good rifle, rather light as compared with others in use in Europe, and the country has enough of them to arm all its trained infantrymen. Rifle ammunition, too, is on hand in satisfactory quantities reckoned on the basis of the number of cartridges fired off in modern engagements. Several private factories are engaged in manufacture still further large numbers of these as well as artillery ammunition under the supervision of the armament committee of the government.

Artillerymen in the army and the navy have followed closely the operations going on all around. They have made their calculations as to the number of shells to have ready for each piece of ordnance and of an additional layer provided for even greater quantities of shells than were considered indispensable by the French and German gunnery experts.

The defense was then made of the French for each piece of field ordnance sent on active service to be supplied with 278 shells. The Germans on the other hand calculated that 388 was an ample supply. Both have proved almost irreducibly far below the actual requirements and the Dutch gunners are understood to have taken full cognizance of this fact.

As to the guns themselves, the Dutch themselves have come in the conclusion that their artillery must be strengthened and it is believed that much has already been accomplished in this direction, both as regards light and heavy field pieces and machine guns. The ordinary field guns in use in the Dutch army do not differ very greatly from the American semi-automatic weapons. They have also a very light field piece of 60-millimeter caliber, hardly for use in broken ground and as is found everywhere in the Netherlands. As to howeever mobile pieces, some of the larger guns are capable of being mounted on field carriages and in the wagons of 10, 12 and 15-tonners could be placed in the field.

In Holland the guns of one field artillery have many times to be carried by water and the guns are often secured in this transportation. In every irrigation canal are numerous shallow, fast-bottomed boats used for the carrying over of cattle and horses. These are put to use by the gunners side by side and made fast. The gun and its carriage are then slung aboard along mules used as pack animals, each of the two holding two of the wheels. In this way most of the difficulties in the ground, when not in the canals, are overcome.

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EMIGRATION FROM HOLLAND PUT UNDER BAN**High Wages Offered in Munitions Factories, Especially in England, Tempt Dutch Mechanics to Leave.****Associated Press Correspondent.**
The Hague, Netherlands, Nov. 21.—

The restriction by the Dutch government of the movements of metal workers who were intending to go to Great Britain to take advantage of high wages there has called attention in the position of the Netherlands in connection with war supplies.

The enforcement of the regulations was a surprise to the workmen concerned, several thousand of whom comrades had been employed in German munition factories since the beginning of the war. The labor representatives who conferred with the government officials were told that the action of the authorities was necessary because so many men were leaving whose services would be invaluable to the country in case of need, and that the prohibition of emigration is now applicable without regard to which country they might wish to visit.

The Metal Workers' union has entered an energetic protest against the stopping of its members' emigration, and has brought forward statistics to show that many of them are out of work in this country. At the same time the union demands, in case the order should remain in force, an increase of 25 per cent in the men's wages, and the government is considering the problem thus brought forward as it affects the workers in the government factories.

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SALESMAN ADMITS HE AIDED PRICE TO THROW WIFE OVER CLIFF**(By Evening Herald Special Wire)**
Chicago, Dec. 7.—Confessing according to George W. Armstrong, county prosecutor of Hennepin county, Minnesota, that he aided Frederick Price of Minneapolis, in hurling Price's wife to death over a cliff, Charles D. Etchison, a traveling salesman of Washington, D. C., is due in Minneapolis today to face local action. Price was killed November 28, 1914, one day after she had been given \$10,000 by her father.

Etchison was arrested in Washington Sunday and was brought to Chicago last night. Accompanying him was Mr. Armstrong, who announced that the prisoner had confessed.

Mrs. Price was the daughter of David H. Fridley, member of one of the oldest Minneapolis families. Etchison is reported to have said in his confession, "and the day after she got the money, she and Price and I went to a malaise. Later Price suggested an automobile ride."

She sat in the rear seat with her dog. Price and I were in front. Price stopped the car near a steep embankment. He muttered something about tire trouble and asked his wife if she didn't want to get out and give the dog some exercise.

As Mrs. Price stepped out, Price put one arm in front of her and put an arm in front and we gave a start. Down she went. Price picked up the dog and threw it after his wife.

When they climbed down the embankment, Etchison is reported to have said, they found the woman still alive and Price struck her head with a stone.

We told everybody that she stepped over the cliff to save her dog, the officials said Etchison confessed. Price canceled his note for \$1,000 to help and gave one \$1,000 to her.

PECULIAR TURN IS TAKEN IN TRIAL OF SALAZAR

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 7.—The federal court here, after overruling a motion by counsel for General Jose Yanez Salazar to instruct the jury to find him not guilty of perjury, found him guilty of his offense of giving false testimony to the Senate committee investigating the Panamanian rebellion.

The defense held that the transcript of the Senate committee proceedings, read by Mr. Salazar, did not contain any statement of his own words, but that he did say that he had lied in his testimony to the Senate committee. The defense contended that the government had failed to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr. Moore discussed the various representations made during the past six years and expressed the opinion that while neither of the many cases proved of considerable merit to the country, neither did they reflect discreditably upon the United States.

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